

LIMITED EDITION PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME AND GUIDE BOOK

W

Reunion, Georgia Division, U. C. V.



SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

NOVEMBER 22, 23, 24, 1899.

MORNING NEWS PRINT, SAVANNAH, GA.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING and BLANK BOOKS.

The Morning News

Carries the **LARGEST** and best selected **STOCK** of papers in the South, and can handle any work in Commercial, Railroad, Pamphlet, Book and General Printing and Binding with dispatch, and at the lowest figures. Large Blank Books a specialty. Get estimates from us and save money.

The Morning News,

J. H. ESTILL, Pres't.

MORNING NEWS BUILDING, 5 & 7 WHITAKER ST.

CLOTHING BUYERS

◎ || COMING IN CROWDS || ◎

Coming to the one mammoth, resolute, generous store that has soived the problem of doubling an already great business. The store that gives buyers so much for their money that they carry the news to their friends and neighbors, just because they can't help it.

Four Specials \$7.50, \$10, \$12, \$15.



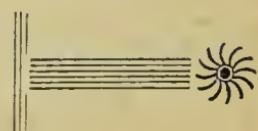
**OUR 50 CENT NECKWEAR
TALK OF THE TOWN.**



NO. 3 BROUGHTON STREET, WEST.



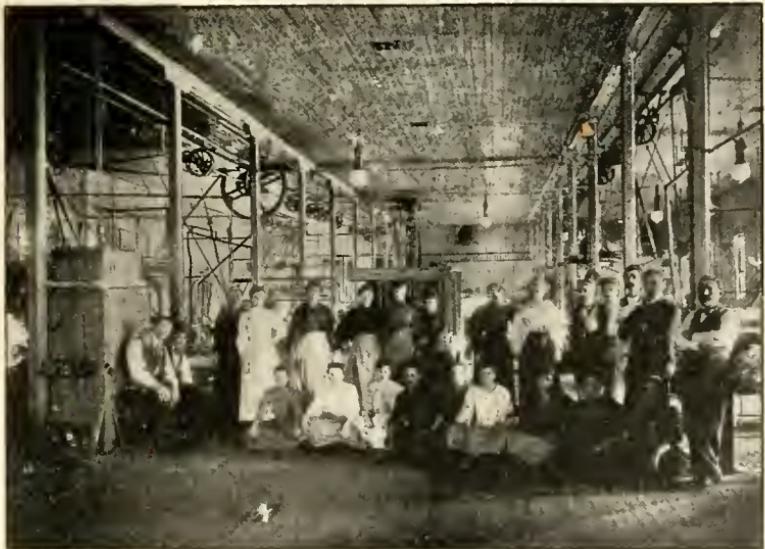
The Metropolitan



SAVANNAH . . . STEAM . . . *

LAUNDRY COMPANY,

11 CONGRESS STREET, WEST,
SAVANNAH. = = GEORGIA.



VIEW OF PLANT.

High-Class.

W Laundry
Work .. OF ..

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LINDSAY & MORGAN,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS
... AND ...
STOVES.

201 & 203 BROUGHTON STREET, WEST,
Savannah, Georgia.



WE CARRY IN STOCK ALL OF THE LATEST
DESIGNS IN FURNITURE and CARPETS.



Despite the continued advance in price of all classes of merchandise, we are to-day duplicating prices of a year ago.

Furniture in Golden Oak, Mahogany and Walnut. Velvet, Axminster and Brussels Carpets. Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED STOVES.

THE ODORLESS REFRIGERATOR.

We furnish the Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Chamber or Kitchen at marvellously Low Prices.

Special prices for the **CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**



The De Soto,

Savannah, Ga.

Accommodations for
Six Hundred
Guests . . .



Central Library
Cof. Hall and
Liberary Socieis.
Centrally Located.

Headquarters For Members of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion

The proprietors cordially invite
Veterans and their friends to
stop at the DE SOTO, and offer
Special Low Rates during Reun-
ion Week.

WRITE AT ONCE AND HAVE YOUR ROOMS RESERVED.

WATSON & POWERS,
PROPRIETORS.

We are agents for the
celebrated
HUYLERS CANDIES

The Oldest Drug Es-
tablishment
IN GEORGIA.

Solomons & Co.,

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

In addition to our large stock of Drugs, Medi-
cines and Chemicals, we have just opened
a fine assortment of

Perfumery, Soap and Toilet Articles,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

A full line of Surgical Instruments, Trusses.
Supporters, Bandages, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail,
CONGRESS &
BARNARD STREETS

Retail.
BULL & CHARLTON
STREETS.

Palmer Hardware Company

SAM'L B. PALMER, President
H. A. PALMER, Vice-President
H. W. PALMER, Treasurer.
A. B. PALMER, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR
Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Dynamite and Gun Powder,
Mowing Machines,
Plows, Harrows.



RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES, RUBBER BELTING and PACKING,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION,
ROPE, TINWARE, STOVES, CROCKERY,
FISHING TACKLE, Etc.

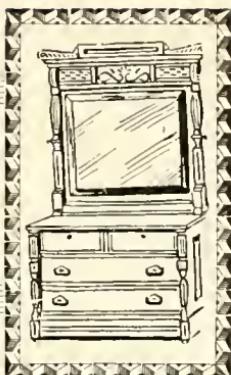


NEW YORK OFFICE, 127 DUANE ST.

Nos. 9-11-13 NORTH JEFFERSON ST.,
.....SAVANNAH, GA.



..Special.. Attention.



WILL be shown all visitors calling at our store, and we cordially invite you to call on us and inspect the LARGEST, most ARTISTIC and best assorted stock of

FURNITURE

in the City. We are the only exclusive Furniture dealers here; consequently we buy larger and sell more than others; and the result is that we can afford to sell CHEAPER.

The BEST goods for the LEAST money is what we can give you. Call on us.

No. 26
BROUGHTON
West.

W. E. WIMPY,
THE WRECKER OF HIGH PRICES.

Lyons'
Block.

McMILLAN BROTHERS.



MANUFACTURERS OF

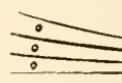


TURPENTINE* STILLS* AND* FIXTURES,

and General Copper Work.

Sheets and Bolt Copper, Patching,
Copper and Rivets for sale.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD COPPER OF ANY NATURE



Savannah, Ga., Mobile, Ala.,
and Fayetteville, N. C.

— ORGANIZED 1835 —

OLDEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA.

New England
Mutual Life
Insurance Company

— OF BOSTON, MASS. —

Issues all forms of Life, Endowment, Limited Payments
and Installment Policies.

Cash Surrender, paid up and extended.

Insurance plainly written in all installments.

Liberal Loans to Policy Holders.

GOOD CONTRACTS TO LIVE AGENTS.

W. E. GRADY.

General Agent for Georgia.

113 Bay Street, West, SAVANNAH, GA.



WELCOME VETERANS!!

WE EXTEND you a hearty welcome to our city as well as to our store, the most complete and modern Clothing Store. We carry the finest lines of **Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Children's Clothing and Furnishings** ever carried by one firm in the South.

VETERANS' UNIFORM COATS

READY TO WEAR
ON HAND.

You Want One.

OUR STOCK is so complete that we can fit you in size, no matter what your proportions are.

WE CAN SUIT YOU in price, no matter what your circumstances are.

OUR QUALITIES are always of a high standard and our prices moderate.

WE GIVE CASH BUYERS a special discount of 10%.

B. H. Levy & Bro.,

7 and 9 Broughton St., West.

HARDWARE.

FINE POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
GUARANTEED RAZORS, STROPS, &C.
LARGE STOCK OF SAFETY RAZORS.

HAMMER AND HAMMERLESS SHOT GUNS. *

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
EMPTY AND LOADED SHELLS.

Edward Lovell's Sons,
113-115 Broughton Street, West.

WE invite the visiting Veterans, their families and friends
to an inspection of our Elegant Stock of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
and JEWELRY of every
description.

CUT GLASS, CLOCKS, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS,

and everything usually found in a
first class Jewelry Establishment.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry by the VERY BEST WORKMEN.

THEUS BROS.,
BULL AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

FRESH

From Fields, Forests
and Rivers —

Buy your marketing
from the Public Market.



Fresh and From First Hands.

Be Sure that it is from

**CITY
MARKET.** H. LOGAN,

**Remember
The Palace**

42 BULL STREET.

The place to find the best of
Liquors, Wines and Segars.

FRESH, COOL BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Fine Hot Lunch served every day from 11 to 1 P. M.
Good service and polite attention to patrons.

M. D. ABRAMS, Proprietor.



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KROUSKOFF'S TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Trimmed Hats at \$4.98.



We are showing a collection of upwards of six thousand Trimmed Hats of which there are no two alike. Many of these hats are copies of imported models—many of them the creations of our own skilled trimmers; there are no better hats anywhere at any prices; beautifully made—richly trimmed—becoming and of the very newest style they are positively incomparable. Hats that would cost elsewhere **4.98**
\$10.00 to \$12.00, marked here

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS. taking in all the newest ideas for the smallest child and the young miss. **2.98, 3.98 and 4.98**
Hats marked at - -

KROUSKOFF'S

M. S. BROWN

FINE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

123 BROUGHTON STREET WEST. SAVANNAH - GA.



LEOPOLD ADLER, President.

C. S. ELLIS, Vice-President.

W. F. McCUALEY, Cashier.

The Chatham Bank,

SAVANNAH.

Will be pleased to receive the accounts of Merchants, Firms, Individuals, Banks and Corporations.

Liberal favors extended.

Unsurpassed collection facilities, insuring prompt returns.

Separate Savings Department

Interest Compounded Quarterly on Deposits.

Safety Deposit Boxes and Vaults for rent. Correspondence solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

OLDEST IN THE SOUTH.

A. W. MASTERSON,

—SUCCESSION TO—

J. B. FERNANDEZ.

Importer and Dealer in

Fine Cigars and Tobaccos.

*Best Imported Meerschaum
and Briar Pipes.*

COR. BULL AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

* SAVANNAH, GA. *

THE

MERCHANTS * NATIONAL * BANK

OF SAVANNAH.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. - - - - SURPLUS, \$100,000.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

S. GUCKENHEIMER, President.

J. A. G. CARSON, Vice-President.

W. M. DAVANT, Cashier.

Accounts of banks and bankers, merchants and corporations received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative banking.

Copyright.



J. T. SHUPTRINE
Manufacturer of TETTERINE.
Savannah, Ga.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Aug. 27. 99
My Dear Sir:-
I am finishing a three
months tour of
Europe, and
the best thing
I have had
over here is
Tetterine!
I ^{hope} don't
travel without it
for years,
B. H. McCormick

Pres. and Mgr. Economical Drug Co.
Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SAVANNAH,

SAVANNAH, GA.

... ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

—DIRECTORS.—

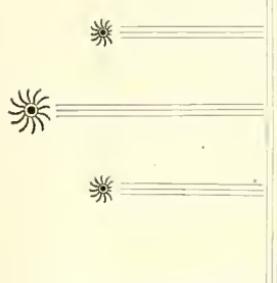


HERMAN MYERS . . . President Savannah Grocery Co.
JOS. J. DALE, . . . President O. S. & T. Co.
GEO. J. BALDWIN, . . President Edison Electric Ill. Co.
W. W. WILLIAMSON, with Wilder & Co.
JOS W. JACKSON, . . Jackson, Metzger & Co.
JOS. ROSENHEIM, . . Jos. Rosenheim & Son.
J. S. COLLINS, . . . Collins, Grayson & Co.
JACOB PAULSEN, . . President Propeller Towboat Co.
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SIGO MYERS, . . . Cuban-American Manf'g Co., of New York.
E. S. ETTENHEIMER, . Capitalist, Rochester, N. Y.



Savannah Bank & Trust Co.

CAPITAL, \$350,000.



Accounts of banks, merchants, corporations and individuals solicited.

Savings Department, interest paid quarterly.

Safety Boxes and Storage Vaults for rent.

Collections made on all points at reasonable rates.

Drafts sold on all the chief cities of the world.

Correspondence invited.

JOSEPH D. WEED, PRESIDENT.
JOHN C. ROWLAND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. G. CANN, CASHIER.

BRANTLEY A. DENMARK,
President.

MILLS BEE LANE,
Vice-President.

GEO. C. FREEMAN,
Cashier.

.... STATEMENT OF

THE CITIZENS BANK

~~~~~ OF SAVANNAH ~~~~

....AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 16TH, 1899....

### RESOURCES.

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts, . . .  | \$1,247,696.37 |
| Bonds and Stocks, . . . .   | 176,363.93     |
| Furniture and Fixtures, . . | 1,868.60       |
| Banking House, . . . . .    | 95,000.00      |
| Real Estate, . . . . .      | 18,035.70      |
| Cash and Due from Banks .   | 670,153.84     |
| Taxes and Expenses, . . .   | 8,978.71       |

\$2,218,097.15

### LIABILITIES.

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Capital, . . . . .         | \$500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits, . . . | 91,867.76    |
| Dividends Unpaid, . . . .  | 1,460.00     |
| Deposits, . . . . .        | 1,624,769.39 |

\$2,218,097.15

# The Germania Bank

SAVANNAH, GA.

**CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000.**

**UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - - - - 50,000.**

¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤

This bank offers its services to corporations, merchants and individuals.

Has authority to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

Issues drafts on the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent.

Interest paid or compounded quarterly on deposits in the Savings Department.

Safety boxes for rent.

**HENRY BLUN,** President.

**JOHN M. HOGAN,** Cashier.

**I. B. TIEDEMAN,** Vice-President.

**WALTER F. HOGAN,** Ass't Cashier.

# *Southern Bank & State of Georgia,*

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

JOHN FLANNERY, President. HORACE A. CRANE, Vice-President.  
JAMES SULLIVAN, Cashier.

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CAPITAL  
**\$500,000.00**  
SURPLUS  
and  
UNDIVIDED  
PROFITS  
**\$372,000.00**

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DEPOSITORY  
OF THE  
STATE.  
MMMA  
CONDUCTS  
A  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
SAVINGS.

---

#### DIRECTORS.

JNO. FLANNERY, of Savannah.  
E. A. WELL, " "  
H. A. CRANE, " "  
LEE ROY MYERS, " "  
H. P. SMART, " "  
EDWARD KELLY, of New York.

WM. W. GORDON, of Savannah.  
W. W. GORDON, JR. "  
JOHN M. EGAN, " "  
JOSEPH FERST, " "  
CHARLES ELLIS, " "  
JOHN J. KIRBY, " "

HERMAN MYERS,  
PRESIDENT.

J. MENDEL,  
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

SIGO MYERS,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.



SAVANNAH GROCERY  
COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED JULY 11, 1889.  
SAVANNAH, GA.

## Wholesale Grocers, Importers,

\*—AND DEALERS IN—\*

## Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

Manufacturer's Agents and Distributors of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and HAVANA CUTTINGS, the best Nickel Cigars; and EL MODELO—in all sizes—the finest clear Havana Cigar in the market.

## *Veterans Attention !!*

Save Money when in our city  
by buying your

## Shoes & Hats

\*\*\* AT \*\*\*

**A. S. NICHOLS,**  
8 BROUGHTON ST., WEST.

We have the best Medium Price Goods  
in the city for the money.



**NICHOLS.**

## Fried's Restaurant

MARKET BASEMENT.

....Best 25 Cent Meal in the City....

*All Game and Fish in Season.*

Finest Cuisine.



Best Service.

— PROMPT AND FOLITE ATTENTION. —

## Don't Forget!

J. FRIED, CITY MARKET BASEMENT.

## **YOUR ATTENTION**

Is invited to the marve'lous properties of

### **SMITH'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC.**

Our preparation is receiving the highest endorsements from users; and is

#### **GUARANTEED TO CURE**

The most malignant forms of Chills, Typhoid or Hemorrhagic Fever,

#### **OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.**

We base our claims on the many testimonials received; which evi-  
dence the fact that, where used according to directions, it has never  
failed to cure.

**TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**MANUFACTURED BY**

**COLUMBIA DRUG COMPANY,  
SAVANNAH, GA.**

# **The Gem**

Congress and  
Whitaker Streets



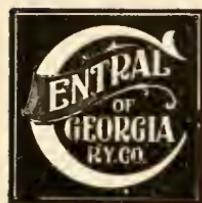
# **Geo. C. Schwarz**

## **The Best**

THAT'S ALL. . . . .

**WHISKEY  
BEER  
CIGARS  
OYSTERS  
SERVICE**

# Central of Georgia Railway.



## BEST LINE

BETWEEN

# SAVANNAH

AND

AUGUSTA, MACON, ATHENS,  
ATLANTA, COLUMBUS,  
BIRMINGHAM, MONTGOMERY,  
AMERICUS, ALBANY, COLUMBIA,  
TROY, ANDALUSIA and  
INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

---

Only Line operating Double Daily Trains between  
Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Atlanta, with Sleep-  
ing Cars by Night and Parlor Cars by Day.

---

Only Line with Through Sleeping Cars to Columbus  
and Birmingham, Ala. Connecting at Columbus for  
Union Springs, Troy, Andalusia and Montgomery, Ala.

---

## UNEQUALLED PASSENGER SERVICE.

---

For Time Tables and Descriptive Advertising matter apply to any Agent of the Company.

W. G. BREWER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, - - - 107 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.

---

JOHN M. EGAN, Vice-President.

THEO. D. KLINE, Gen'l Superintendent.

E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.

J. C. HAILE, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

SAVANNAH, GA.

*Official Guide Book and Programme.*

# Reunion, Georgia Division, United Confederate Veterans

*Savannah, Ga., November 22, 23 and 24, 1899.*

Published under the direction of the Reunion Committee on  
Printing and Publicity.

---

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Sereven, Chairman.

F. D. Bloodworth, Vice Chairman, Chairman Committee on Finance.

J. H. Estill, Second Vice Chairman.

D. G. Purse, Chairman Transportation Committee.

John R. Dillon, Chairman Committee on Convention and Halls.

James R. Sheldon, Chairman Committee on Quartermaster and Commissary Supplies.

J. H. H. Osborne, Vice Chairman, Committee on Commissary Supplies.

W. W. Starr, Vice Chairman, Committee on Quartermaster Supplies.

C. S. Ellis, Chairman Information Committee.

Clayton R. Woods.

P. McGlashan, Chairman Committee on Reception.

C. L. Chesnutt, Chairman Committee on Decoration and Illumination.

S. E. Theus, Chairman Committee on Entertainment.

J. M. Solomons.

E. C. Ryals, Chairman Committee on Printing and Publicity.

U. H. McLaws.

William Harden, Treasurer.

M. P. Usina, Secretary.

H. M. Branch, Assistant Secretary.

E. C. Ryals, Assistant Secretary.

W. G. Sutlive, Assistant Secretary.

# OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Time used is 75th Meridian Standard, one hour faster than Western or 90th Meridian time.

## **Wednesday, November 22.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of the Convention, Savannah The-  
ater.

Convention called to order, by General Clement A. Evans, Com-  
manding Georgia Division, U. C. V.

Invocation, by Rev. Charles H. Strong.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials, by Division Com-  
mander.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Citizens of Savannah, by  
Hon. Herman Myers, Mayor.

Address of Welcome on behalf of United Confederate Veterans,  
Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy,  
resident in Savannah, by Col. John Sereen, Chairman of the Re-  
union Executive Committee.

Response to Addresses of Welcome, by Division Commander,  
General Clement A. Evans.

Roll Call of the Camps, by the Secretary.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

General Report of Division Commander.

Special Report of Division Commander and his Advisory Com-  
mittee on the New Constitution, and the sub-division of the Division  
into Brigades.

Appointment of Special Committees.

3 P. M.—Afternoon Session of the Convention at the Guards'  
Armory.

Introduction of Resolutions and Reference to Appropriate Com-  
mittees.

Reports of Committees.

Introduction of Distinguished Guests.

Introduction of Daughters of the Confederacy.

4:30 P. M.—Annual Parade of the Savannah Fire Department.  
Reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Convention from the  
balconies of the Guards' Armory.

5 P. M.—Evening Session of the Convention, Guards' Armory.

Music, Confederate Airs.

Introduction of Sons of Confederate Veterans, to whom the Ses-  
sion will be turned over.

Music and Fireworks in Park Extension on Wednesday Evening.

## **Thursday, November 23.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of the Convention, Savannah The-  
ater.

Reading of Minutes.

Introduction of Resolutions and Reference to appropriate com-  
mittees.

Reports of Committees.

Addresses.

Discussion of the Committee Reports.

Miscellaneous Business.

3:30 P. M.—Parade of the Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Military.

The various camps in attendance will assemble in front of the Chatham Artillery Armory, opposite the Postoffice, to participate in a general parade of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, commanded by General Evans, Division Commander, and escorted by local military commands.

8 P. M.—Evening Session of the Convention, Guards' Armory.

Music, Confederate Airs.

Reports of Committees.

Addresses.

Discussion of the Reports and Addresses.

Miscellaneous Business.

Music and Fireworks in Park Extension on Thursday Evening.

### **Friday, November 24.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of the Convention, Savannah Theater.

Reading of minutes.

Introduction of resolutions and reference to appropriate committees.

Reports of committees.

Discussion of reports of committees.

Miscellaneous business.

Confirmation of the minutes of the day's session.

Adjournment sine die.

2 P. M.—Excursion and oyster roast for Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, and their families, and those, with their families, who have rendered material aid to the local reunion committees, to assist in entertaining the guests of the occasion.

Music and fireworks in the Park Extension on Friday evening.

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Besides the regular programme of the reunion, formulated by the commander of the division and the local executive committee, other and lighter forms of amusement will be provided. This matter is in the hands of the entertainment committee.

This committee contemplates and has mutually agreed upon a Bohemian Smoker for one night of the reunion, and for a Confederate entertainment at the theater for another. Mr. S. E. Theus, the chairman of this committee is of long experience in such matters, and may be relied on, because of his close interest in all Confederate institutions and his warm love for their present representatives, to do everything possible to make the stay of the Veterans in Savannah as pleasant as is possible.

## *Annual Convention, Georgia Division, United Sons Confederate Veterans.*

---

The Reunion of the Georgia Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, will be held in Savannah at the same time as that of their sires. The annual convention has been ordered held in Savannah by Commander Hollins N. Randolph, of Atlanta, on November 22, 23 and 24. The sessions of the convention will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the corner of Barnard and State streets. The entrance is on State street, and the hall where the sessions will be held on the third floor of the building.

### **Wednesday, November 22.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of Convention, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Call to order, by Division Commander Hollins N. Randolph. Appointment of Credential Committee. Addresses of Welcome. Response. Report of Credential Committee.

3 P. M.—Afternoon Session of Convention. Business of the Division.

9:30 P. M.—Dinner to delegates by Francis S. Bartow Camp, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

### **Thursday, November 23.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of Convention.

Report of Committee on By-Laws. Discussion of Report.

3:30 P. M.—Parade of Veterans, in which Sons of Veterans will take part.

### **Friday, November 24.**

10 A. M.—Morning Session of Convention, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Election of officers for ensuing year. Selection of place and time for next annual reunion. Adjournment, sine die.

2 P. M.—Excursion and oyster roast with Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy.

Knights of Pythias' Street Fair in the Park Extension.



### **Lieutenant Colonel John Screven.**

Was born in Savannah, Ga., September 18th, 1827. After completing his preliminary education, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1859-60, he represented Chatham County in the Georgia Legislature. From 1859 to 1860 he was President of the Atlantic and Gulf, now the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. In 1858, he was elected Captain of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, and his was one of the three companies designated to occupy Fort Pulaski, when it was seized, by order of Governor Brown, in the name of the State of Georgia, January 2nd, 1861. Although President of the Atlantic and Gulf Railway during this period, he was appointed Major of Artillery in the Confederate Provisional Army, and continued to serve with his command in the defenses about Savannah, until December, 1862, when he was ordered by the Commanding General to resume his railway duties. In 1864, when Sherman commenced his movement towards the coast, Major Screven raised a local battalion of five companies to aid in the defense of Savannah, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Beginning in 1869, he was thrice successively elected Mayor of Savannah, and was a delegate to the Georgia Constitutional Convention in 1877. Colonel Screven has been for many years a Trustee of the University of Georgia, and is now President of the University Club of Savannah, President of the Trustees of Chatham Academy, President of the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and President of the Georgia Historical Society. Colonel Screven is now serving as Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of the Confederate Veteran Associations of Savannah, charged with arranging for the Reunion of the Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans, to be held in Savannah on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of November, 1899.

### **Brigadier General Clement Anselm Evans.**

Commander of the Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans, is a native Georgian, born in 1833, in Stewart County. He was admitted to the bar when eighteen years of age. He was elected Judge of his County Court when twenty-two years old, and after service in that office, was elected to the Georgia Senate at the age of twenty-six. When the war commenced he embraced the cause of his people with enthusiasm, and promptly enlisted as a Confederate soldier. First Commissioned Major of the Thirty-First Georgia Regiment, then promoted Colonel, he was made Brigadier General early in 1864, and in the winter of the same year, rose to the command of his division, and served as Acting Major General until the war ended. His service was active and constant during the war under Stonewall Jackson, Ewell, Early and Gordon, in the campaigns of Virginia and the invasions and battles of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He served with his own brigade from its first organization to the last battle of the Army of Northern Virginia, closing his military career, in the capacity of Major General, in the last charge at Appomattox. In the course of this service he was wounded several times, twice severely, one of his wounds not healing for eleven years. After the war he became a Methodist minister, and spent



MAJ. GEN. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

many years in the ranks of the Georgia Conference, until forced to retire by trouble from his old wounds. Being an ardent Confederate, General Evans has given much attention to the reunions of his comrades, and was one of the organizers of the United Confederate Veterans. His interest in the true history of the war has been shown by frequent addresses in Richmond, Charleston, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and in many places in his own State. In recognition of his interest in the truth of history, he has been many years a member of the Committee on History of the United Confederate Veterans. He is a splendid orator, and one of the most distinguished of Georgia's sons. General Evans has been Commander of the Georgia Division of the United Confederate Veterans from 1892, and since his accession to the command, he has increased the number of camps from 20 to 130. At the annual convention of the division in Charleston, 1899, he was authorized to form an Advisory Committee, and, with its assistance, to suggest a plan to subdivide the division into brigades. Under this plan it is expected that the division will enjoy perpetuity as long as there are any Confederates to maintain it.

### **Lieutenant General John Brown Gordon.**

Was born in Upson County, Georgia, in July 1832. Graduated from the University of Georgia, in which he wore the first honor of his class, he chose the law for his profession, but after practising it a short time, he devoted himself to mining. At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and for his heroic conduct, he was rapidly promoted from a Captaincy, through every successive rank, to that of Lieutenant General, commanding a wing of the Army of Northern Virginia. No soldier, after Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, won more illustrious honors or greater glory than General Gordon. He was five times wounded at Sharpsburg; received five other wounds in other battles; was the Hero of the Bloody Angle on the 12th of May, 1864; led the last charge at Appomattox, capturing the Federal intrenchments and their artillery. His exhortation to the soldiers of his command to return peaceably to their homes, to obey the laws, to rebuild the country, and to labor for the public welfare, was a master-piece of patriotic and effective eloquence. General Gordon has been repeatedly elected delegate to the most important political conventions. In 1873, he was elected United States Senator, and again in 1879, but resigned before his term of office expired. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1886, and again in 1888. For the third time, in 1890, he was elected United States Senator, serving out his full term. General Gordon is now living in honorable retirement, after a career of extraordinary distinction, and the United Confederate Veterans exult in hailing him as the Chief of their organization.

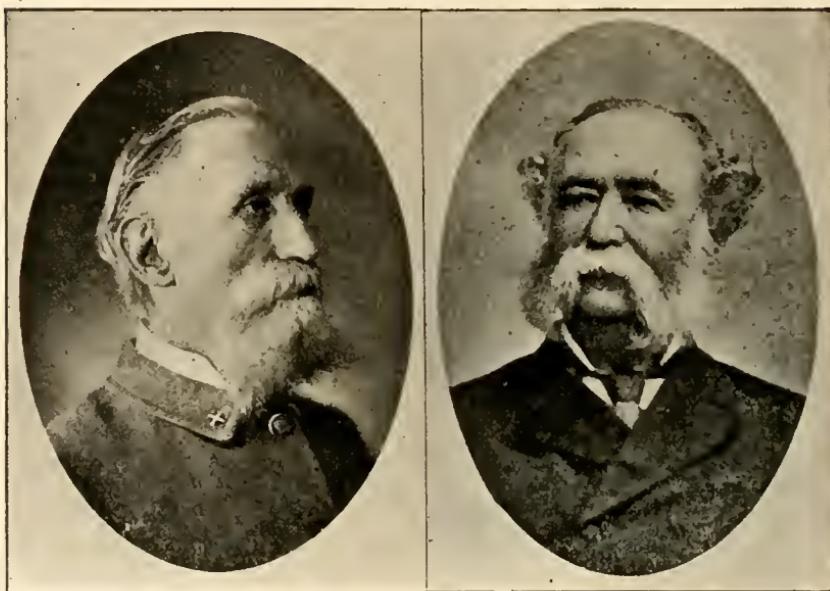
### **Lieutenant General Wade Hampton.**

The last of three successive generations of distinguished soldiers, was born at Columbia, S. C., in 1818. Graduating in the University of South Carolina, he pursued the study of law, but did not engage in the practice of that profession. Early in life he became a member of the Legislature of South Carolina, but devoted himself to his large planting interests in that state and in Mississippi, and to field sports, which prepared him in some degree for the part he was destined to take in military service. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private, but soon raised a body of troops of combined infantry, artillery and cavalry, known as Hampton's Legion, which he lead to Virginia, and which commenced its career of distinction in the first battle of Manassas, where 600 of the infantry held Key's Corps at bay, until Jackson came to their aid. Colonel Hampton was distinguished in the operations in the Peninsula, and at Seven Pines, the half of his force was destroyed and he himself severely wounded. He was soon after promoted to Brigadier General of Cavalry, and attached to the Corps of General J. E. B. Stuart, but he was frequently assigned to important detached service. General Hampton served with distinction in both the Maryland and Pennsylvania Campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In the bloody struggle at Gettysburg he was wounded three times, and it is said, that twenty-one out of twenty-three field officers, and more than one-half of the men of his command were killed and wounded. He was promoted to Major General in August, 1863, and after Lieutenant General Stuart was killed at Yellow Tavern, he succeeded to the command of Stuart's Corps. In August, 1864, he was promoted to Lieutenant General, and at Trevillian Station, after several days of fighting, forced Sheridan to abandon his attempt to join Hunter at Lynchburg. In twenty-three days he had captured over 3,000 prisoners, and much war material, while his own command suffered a loss of only 719 men. He was appointed Chief of Cavalry of Lee's Army, and after distinguished service near Petersburg, and in covering the rear of Lee's right flank, he was detached to the command of General Joseph E. Johnstone's Cavalry, which he led to the close of military operations in the Carolinas. After the war General Hampton returned to planting; but in 1876, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, and in 1878, Senator from that state. He served another term in this office; but on its expiration, he was ap-

pointed Commissioner to represent the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railway, and is now living in Columbia in honorable retirement.

### **Brigadier General Peter Alexander Selkirk McGlashan.**

Was born in Edinburgh Scotland, May 19th, 1830. He was the son of James McGlashan, an old Waterloo Veteran and, afterward, merchant in Edinburgh, the grandson of Peter McGlashan, last chief of the clan of that name. Emigrated through Savannah, Ga., in 1848, to the West, and, in 1856, joined his fortunes with General Walker in Nicaragua. After the failure of the Walker expedition, Young McGlashan returned to the United States and engaged in business in Thomasville, Ga. At the outbreak of the war between the States, he joined the Twenty-Ninth Georgia Regiment, in service on the coast; afterwards the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company E; went to Virginia in June, 1862, and participated in all the campaigns of the Army of



BRIG. GEN. P. MCGLASHAN

LIEUT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

Northern Virginia until April 5th, 1865, meanwhile rising in rank from First Lieutenant to Brigadier General, his commission as Brigadier General being the last signed by President Davis before the fall of Richmond. He was wounded in the battles of Sharpsburg and Cedar Creek; was captured at Sailor's Creek, and sent to prison at Johnson's Island; was in the Capitol prison, in Washington, the night that President Lincoln was assassinated; was released from prison August 25th, 1865, and re-entered business in Thomasville, Ga., of which city he was elected Mayor in 1866; was elected Captain of the Thomasville Guards in 1874; moved to Savannah in 1885; is now president of the Savannah Confederate Veterans' Association, formed in 1887, now known as Camp 756, United Confederate Veterans. On his mother's side, General McGlashan is descended from an old and honorable Border family of Jedburghshire, Scotland, known as the "Proud Selkirks of the Jed." His wife, Annie Willis Seixas, is of the same descent as General Nathaniel Greene, his father being her great great grandfather, and General Greene her great granduncle.

### **Major General Lafayette McLaws.**

Was born in the city of Augusta, Ga., January 15th, 1821. Graduating from the West Point Military Academy in 1842, he was assigned to the Sixth United States Infantry. He had attained the rank of Captain, when, on the secession of his native state, he resigned from the United States Army to share in her fortunes. He was appointed Major of the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars; but, elected Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, he served with distinction in the operations in the Peninsula. He was promoted to Brigadier General September 25th, 1860, and to Major General May 23rd, 1862, and led his division in the severe engagement at Savage Station, and in the bloody slope of Malvern Hill. His command, holding in check the Federal force on the James River, covered the Confederate rear in the second battle of Manassas. General McLaws was chiefly instrumental in the capture of Harper's Ferry, hurrying thence to Sharpsburg in time to save the Confederate lines from disaster. At Fredericksburg General McLaws' command sustained and repulsed the main assault on the Confederate position. At Chancellorsville General McLaws held the right of the Confederate Army, and by determined attacks, so diverted the



MAJ. GEN. LAFAYETTE MC LAWS.

COL. FRANCIS S. BARTOW.

attention of the enemy as to make more certainly successful the great flank movement of Stonewall Jackson. It was his division, united with that of General Robert H. Anderson, which defeated the rear attack of Sedgwick's Corps, drove it across the Rappahannock, and so completed the triumph of Chancellorsville. At the battle of Gettysburg, General McLaws led his division in the firm and successful assault on Sickles', and other forces in front of Round Top. At Chickamauga, General McLaws led in the pursuit of the enemy, and at Knoxville, in the disastrous assault on the Federal defenses. In May, 1864, General McLaws was assigned to command the Military District of Georgia, and the Third Military District of South Carolina; but skillfully evacuated Savannah on the investment of the city by Sherman, and fighting as he retired, met the enemy finally at Averysboro and Bentonville. General McLaws was the first President of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Savannah, and finally its Honorary President. He died in Savannah on the 24th of July, 1897, in his 77th year.

### **Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow.**

Was born in Savannah, Ga., September 6th, 1816. Graduating at the University of Georgia in 1835, with the highest honors of his class, he pursued the study of law, and entered the bar. Taking at once high rank in his profession, he succeeded his distinguished father-in-law, the Honorable John Macpherson Berrien on his retirement from partnership with the late Judge William Law. A citizen of his commanding ability and magnetic character could scarcely avoid public honors; but it was not until the secession agitation moved the South, that Colonel Bartow took a conspicuous part in the public drama of that eventful period. Elected, in 1857, Captain of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah, he developed fervent military enthusiasm, and when Fort Pulaski was occupied by Governor Brown, in the name of the State of Georgia, January 2nd, 1861, his was one of the three companies designated for the seizure. Colonel Bartow was elected by the secession conventions of Georgia, one of the three delegates to represent the state in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, assembled at Montgomery, Ala. In this distinguished body, he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and author of gray as the color for the uniform of the Confederate Army. Leaving Savannah, May 21st, 1861, he led his company to Virginia and joined the Eighth Georgia Regiment, of which he became the Colonel. At the first battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861, he commanded a brigade of five regiments, and was there killed, when the climax of victory was near, exclaiming, ere he died, "They have killed me boys, but never give up the field." Colonel Bartow being a member of the Confederate Congress at the time of his death, the Honorable Thomas R. R. Cobb pronounced his eulogy before that body, and it adjourned in honor of his memory. There can be no doubt, that had Colonel Bartow survived the battle of Manassas Plains, he would have been commissioned a Brigadier General. As already stated, previous to and on that memorable field of conflict, he commanded a brigade of five regiments; hence his popular recognition as General Bartow, in which rank he is usually referred to, and now best known.

### **Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee.**

Was born in Charleston, S. C., September 22nd, 1833. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1854, and was assigned to the Fourth United States Artillery, in which he became First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. He resigned his commission to take part with his native state in the Civil War, and was appointed a Captain in the South Carolina forces. As aide to General Beauregard, he accompanied Colonel Chestnut in bearing to Major Anderson the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter. Relieved, at his request, of duty at Charleston, he went to Virginia in command of the Light Battery of Hampton's Legion. In November, 1861, he was promoted Major, and then Colonel of Artillery, and was in the active operations in the Peninsula, and in the battles about Richmond. He was distinguished in the second battle of Manassas and at Sharpsburg. He was appointed Brigadier General, November 6th, 1863, and was then ordered to the command of the batteries covering the Mississippi at Vicksburg. After the fall of that city, he was promoted to Major General, in command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, Alabama, West Tennessee, and East Louisiana, and, with only 2,500 horses, harrassed all sides of Sherman's Army of 30,000 men. He was especially distinguished in these operations by his defeat of Sherman at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. In June, 1864, General Lee was promoted to Lieutenant General, in command of the department embracing the above mentioned states, but later he was assigned to the command of Hood's old Corps, and was engaged in the battles about Atlanta. Moving into Tennessee with Hood's Army, he was present in the disasters at Nashville and Franklin; but repulsed the enemy at Overton's Hill, and was there wounded. He recovered from his wounds in time to rejoin the army under General Joseph E. Johnston, and was present at its surrender. General Lee has been since 1880, President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. General Lee is the second General officer, after General Gordon, of the United Confederate Veterans.

## **Georgia's Sacrifices in the Civil War.**

The simple record of the sacrifices of the State of Georgia will show resplendent by her war record. She sent to the field over 120,000 soldiers, or 20,000 more than her voting population at the beginning of the war. No statistics were gathered until 1867, after she had enjoyed two years of recuperation, there is no means therefore of accurately estimating the damage she suffered. Her aggregate wealth in 1867 was \$181,235,520, or \$481,497,381 less than in 1861, and her gain from 1865 would have been fully fifteen or twenty millions, making her war loss amount to the prodigious proportion of three-fourths of her wealth. We can best estimate Georgia's heroism and suffering by comparing her losses with those of other Southern States, as follows: Georgia, \$481,000,000, or over three-fourths of her wealth; South Carolina, \$326,000,000, or two-thirds; Mississippi, \$355,000,000, or two-thirds; Virginia, \$186,000,000, or two-sevenths; North Carolina, \$160,000,000, or one-half; Kentucky, \$104,000,000, or one-fifth; Louisiana, \$185,000,000, or two-fifths; Tennessee, \$69,000,000, or one-fifth; Florida, \$36,000,000, or one-half; Missouri gained \$286,000,000.—From Avery's History of the State of Georgia, from 1856 to 1881.

## **Comparison of Confederate and Federal Forces in the Civil War.**

"One of the most striking features of the war was the great disparity between the numbers on the opposite sides. From its beginning to its end, nearly if not quite, 2,000,000 more of Federals were brought into its field than the entire forces of the Confederates.

The Federal records show that they had, from first to last, 2,600,000 men in the service; while the Confederates, all told, in like manner, had but little over 600,000. The aggregate Federal population at its commencement was above 22,000,000; that of the Confederates, less than 10,000,000, nearly 4,000,000 of these being negro slaves, and constituting no part of the arms bearing portion of this population. Of the Federal prisoners during the war, the Confederates took in round numbers 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals, was in like round numbers, 220,000. In reference to the treatment of prisoners on the respective sides, about which much was said at the time, two facts are worthy of note: One is, that the Confederates were ever anxious for a speedy exchange, which the Federals would not agree to; the other is, that of the 270,000 Federal prisoners, 22,576 died in Confederate hands, and of the 220,000 taken by the Federals, 26,436 died in their hands; the mortuary tables thus exhibiting a large per cent. in favor of Confederate humanity. The entire loss on both sides, including those who were permanently disabled, as well as those killed in battle, and who died from wounds and diseases contracted in the service, amounted, upon a reasonable estimate, "to the stupendous aggregate of 1,000,000 of men."—History of the United States by Alexander H. Stephens.

## **Troops Furnished by Savannah and Vicinity in the Confederate Service.**

First Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

One company of the Eighth Georgia Volunteers.

Nearly all the First Georgia Regulars.

Part of the Twenty-Fifth, Forty-Seventh and Fifty-Fourth Georgia Volunteers.

Nearly all the Sixty-Third Georgia Volunteers.

Part of the Fifth and part of the Seventh Cavalry went from Savannah and vicinity.

The Twenty-Second Battalion of Artillery.

Wheaton's Battery of Artillery.

Fraser's Battery of Artillery.

First Company of the Georgia Hussars, Company A, was a part of Jeff Davis' Legion.

Maj. A. Bonaud's Battalion of Infantry.

First Georgia Sharpshooters, Eighteenth Georgia Battalion, Savannah Volunteer Guards, First Battalion Georgia Reserves.

### **Sherman's March to the Sea.**

When Atlanta had been abandoned by Hood, and his army had been followed by Sherman until it had gone far enough toward Tennessee to render it impossible for it to return upon Sherman, the latter set out upon his projected march through Georgia to the sea, leaving Hood with an army of 40,000 men, to be taken care of by Thomas with an army in position of about 70,000 men.

Sherman's army at Atlanta, consisting of 55,329 infantry, 5,063 cavalry, and 1,812 artillery, with between sixty and seventy guns, in all 62,204 men and officers, moved from that city November 15th, 1864, in two columns of nearly equal strength. The right column, under Major General O. O. Howard, followed the line of the Macon and Western Railroad; the left, under Major General H. W. Slocum, followed the line of the Georgia Railroad, both forces destroying the railroads respectively, as they advanced southward and eastward, feigning to threaten Macon and Augusta, when their real objective was Savannah, Port Royal, or Charleston, as events might demand, and failing all these, Apalachicola on the Gulf of Mexico. The Cavalry, under General Judson Kilpatrick, was to operate independently under the immediate direction of Sherman, whose headquarters in the beginning of the march were with the column of General Slocum.

When Sherman reached a commanding hill outside of Atlanta, he paused to look back upon the scene of devastation and wreck he himself had wrought. To quote his own language: "Behind us lay "Atlanta, smouldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in "air and hanging like a pall over the ruined city. Away off in the "distance was the rear of Howard's column, the gun barrels glistening "in the sun, the white-topped wagons stretching way to the "south; and right before us the Fourteenth Corps, marching steadily "and rapidly with a cheery look and swinging pace, that made light "of the thousand miles, that lay between us and Richmond. Some "band by accident struck up the anthem of 'John Brown's Soul Is "Marching On,' the men caught up the strain, and never before or "since have I heard the chorus of 'Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,' done "with more spirit or in better harmony of time and place."

So sang fanaticism its anthem over the ruin it had wrought, and so began the boasted march to the sea!

The first converging point of the two columns was Milledgeville, the then capital of the State, and with this in view, Slocum deviated to the right at Covington, after destroying the railroad beyond that point to Madison, and without any opposition reached Milledgeville. Howard's march was longer and less direct. Passing from McDonough through Monticello, he moved toward Griswoldville, where was located a Confederate pistol factory, and where he would begin the destruction of the Central Railroad.

In the meantime the Confederate forces under Major General Gustaver W. Smith, consisting of about 2,800 infantry, three batteries of light artillery, and between two and three hundred local cavalry, had dropped back from Jonesboro to Lovejoy, thence to Griffin and Forsyth, and finally to Macon, there joining Major General Howell Cobb, whose force, with this addition, aggregated some 4,000 irregulars and reserves, assembled from several other points. Kilpatrick's Cavalry made a strong demonstration against Macon, but was easily repulsed. General Smith was ordered by Lieutenant General Hardee, now in command of the department, fearing for the arsenal, the powder, and other factories at Augusta, to follow the First Brigade of Georgia Militia to that city; but Smith's command, consisting of the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of Georgia Militia, and Anderson's Light Battery, leaving Macon on November 21st, was halted at Griswoldville for further orders, and there encountered the right of Howard's column, arriving on the same day. A sharp engagement ensued, in which the Confederates met the enemy, consisting of Woods' division of the Fifteenth Corps, with a

regiment of cavalry on either flank, with unflinching gallantry, losing more than 600 killed and wounded, or more than one-fourth of their effective muskets in action. Sherman states in his memoirs, that they were met only by Walcott's Brigade, armed with Spencer rifles, and he set the weight and destructiveness of the federal fire.

These occurrences indicate, that the two columns of Sherman's Army had virtually converged at Milledgeville, as appointed, Slocum reaching that place on the 23rd, and Howard reaching Griswoldville, (Gordon), on the day previous, in easy communication with each other. Milledgeville would be about eighty miles from Atlanta, as the crow flies, but as the marches of both columns were deflective and over one hundred miles each, they had averaged not less than fourteen miles per diem.

Sherman accompanying Slocum's column, found the capital deserted by the Legislature and Executive officers of the state. All portable property, including the state records, had been removed on the enemy's approach, but before his departure, Sherman destroyed the arsenal and such other public buildings as might be converted to hostile uses. Little or no damage was done to private property, and cotton factories and many thousand bales of cotton were spared upon bond being given, that they would not be used for the Confederacy. But it is not to be inferred from such statements, that like regard was paid to other private property in the passage of Sherman's Army from Atlanta to Milledgeville. Many homes were destroyed, all more or less plundered, provisions were destroyed when not robbed, the streams were polluted with carcasses of cattle, mules and horses, and the air reeked with the malodor of the stock of farmers, corralled and ruthlessly shot.

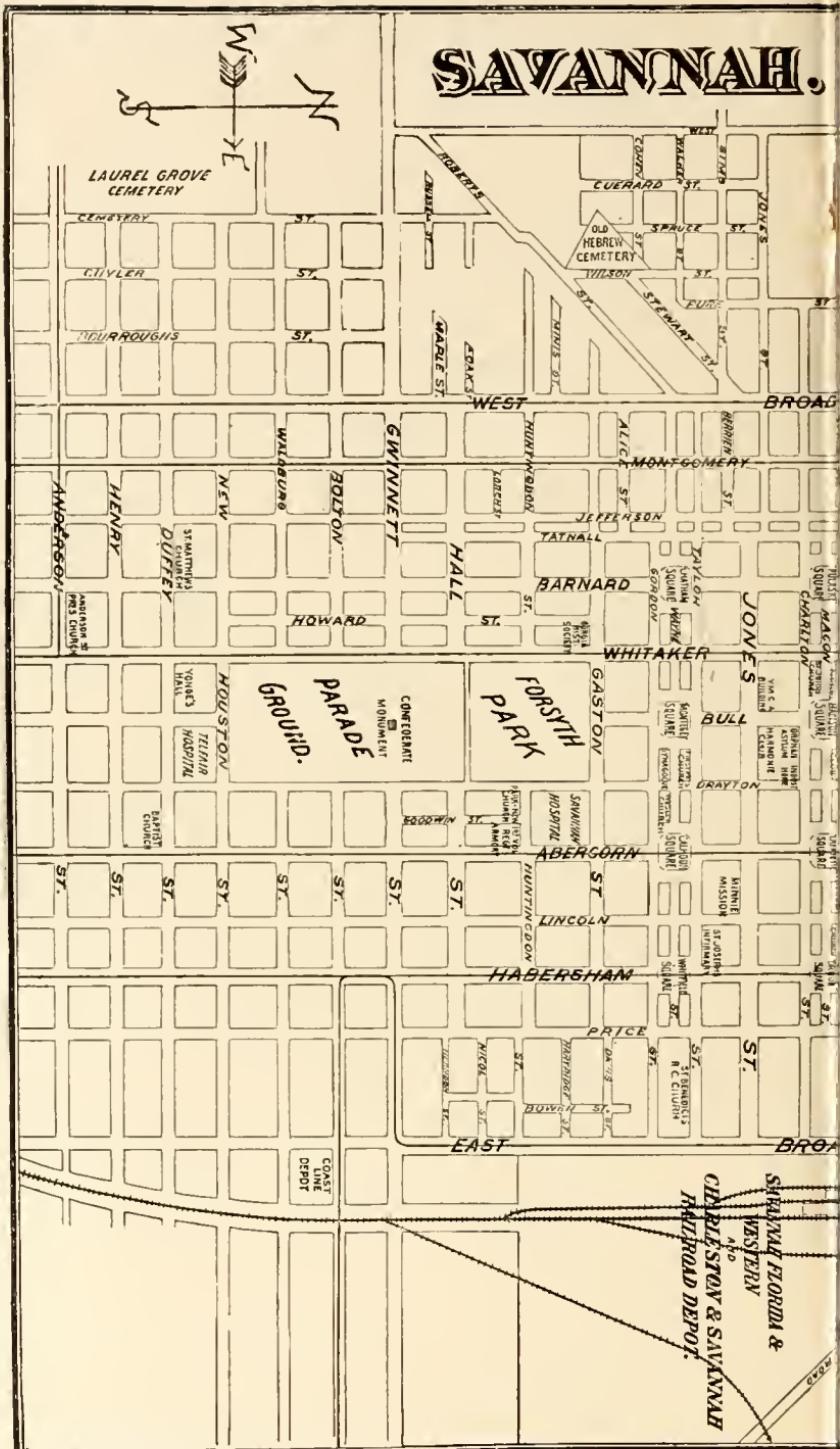
Howard's column passed on down the Central Railroad, destroying it on the march, to Sandersville. Slocum's column, leaving Milledgeville on the 24th, halted near by, and Sherman finding, that the Confederate Cavalry had burned stacks of fodder standing in the fields, ordered some empty neighboring houses to be burned, as an example of the devastation, he had proclaimed and would inflict, where food, corn and fodder were destroyed in the route of his army.

From this point Sherman's Army was divided into four columns to take better advantage of the roads leading to Savannah—Blair's Corps, the Seventeenth, moving on and destroying the Central Railroad; the Fifteenth Corps, under Howard occupying the road south of the railroad, and in part south of the Ogeechee River; the Twentieth Corps, under Slocum, to the left of Blair; and the Fourteenth Corps under Davis, being the left wing, all in good mutual supporting order, moving on Millen and Waynesboro. Sherman entered Millen December 3rd, with Blair's Corps, but the large number of Federal prisoners confined there had been safely removed to Savannah. The railroad depot was destroyed and other damage done, and the march was resumed.

On December 5th, Sherman, with Blair's Corps, reached Ogeechee Church and there found the first earthwork in his way. This had been thrown up by McLaws' division, but had been evacuated, when found to be untenable. "No enemy opposed us," wrote Sherman, with a serenity more sublime than truthful, "and we could only occasionally hear the faint reverberation of a gun to our left rear, where we knew General Fitzpatrick was skirmishing, with Wheeler's Cavalry, which persistently followed him. But the infantry columns had met with no opposition whatsoever."

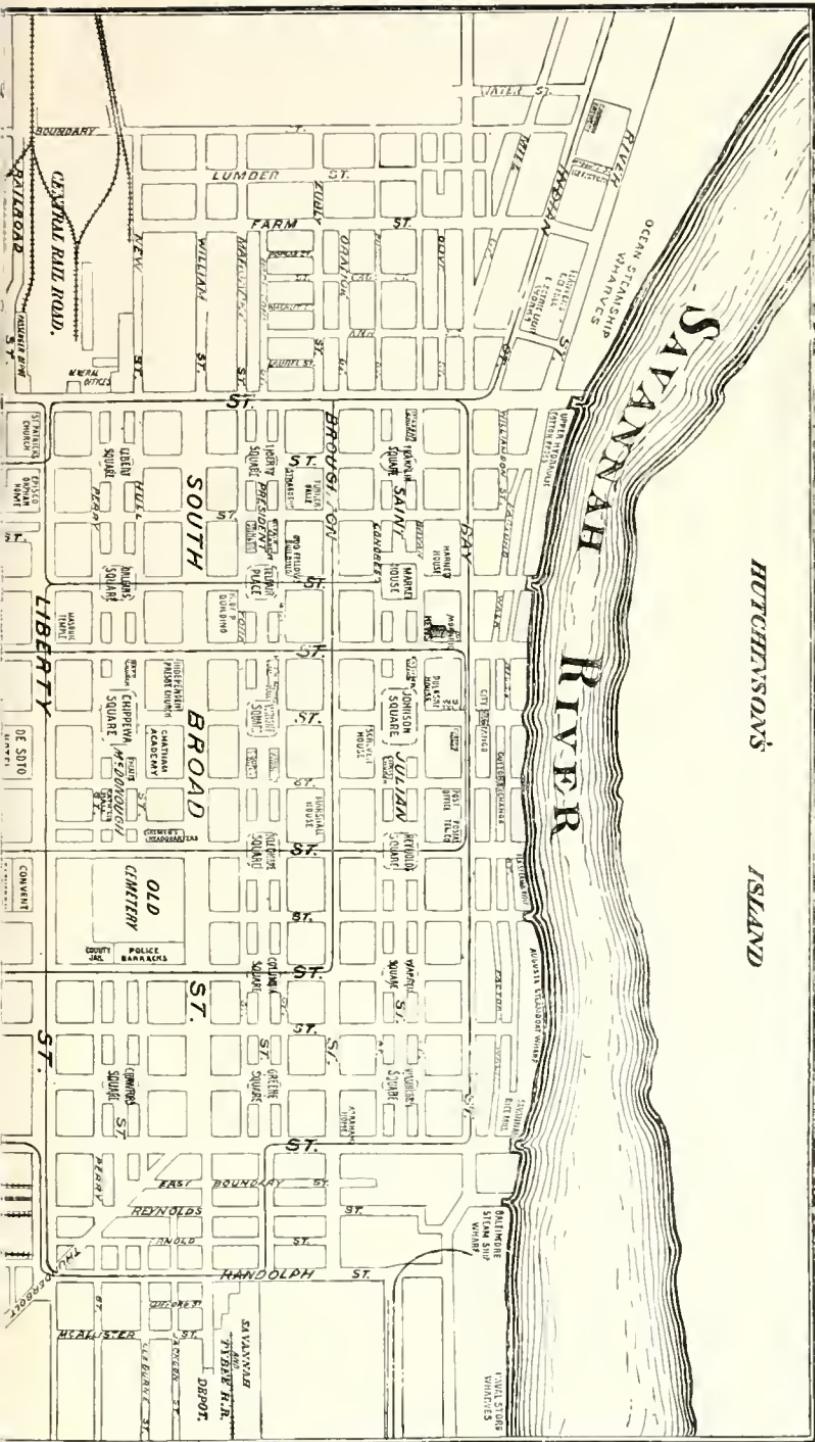
"The reverberation of a gun to our left rear," meant more than General Sherman was disposed to admit. Apprehending, that Kilpatrick's Division of Cavalry, 5,500 strong, moving on Sherman's left, would assail Augusta, Wheeler threw his force, at no time exceeding 3,500 men, of whom not more than 2,000 were available, upon Kilpatrick, and not only cut him off from Augusta, but frequently charged and routed his force. He allowed no rest to the enemy, confronting, pursuing, and attacking him whenever he could be overtaken, as at Macon, Clinton, Griswoldville, Milledgeville, Waynesboro, Buckhead Creek, until he found the roads to Savannah blocked and the country in that vicinity impracticable for cavalry operations. Sherman reached Pooler on December 8th. That night

# SAVANNAH.



HUTCHINSON'S  
ISLAND

SAVANNAH RIVER



Wheeler shelled the camp of the Fourteenth Corps. He then crossed the Savannah River and covered Hardee's communication to Hardeeville. There was opposition to the march of Sherman's forces at the Central Railroad bridges over the Canoochee and Ogeechee, and at the Ohoopee common bridge. At the last point, there was a spirited but futile resistance by a small body of troops under Colonel Fiser, and also at the Ogeechee Bridge, by a larger force; but the troops were recalled within the Confederate lines at Savannah.

All the doubts, some of them fantastic, that had hitherto been indulged as to the objective of General Sherman, while his army was on the march, were now dispelled. The investment of Savannah began with the arrival of his troops on the 10th of December, against the western exposure of the city. To meet this a series of strong earthworks intercommunicated in some instances by infantry trenches had been located at suitable points behind the rice fields and swamps, which beginning at Williamson's plantation on the Savannah River, about three and one-half miles from the Exchange, extend with few intervals to the Great Ogeechee River. Those fields and swamps could be and were inundated to a depth of from three to six feet; but the Confederate intrenchments were not extended to the Great Ogeechee, but to the Little Ogeechee River, where their left terminated near the bridge of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad about nine miles from the city. In these intrenchments, extending over a line more than thirteen miles in length, were mounted fifty-four emplaced guns, the heaviest of which were a few 32-pouncers, and in support were eleven light batteries of forty-eight guns in all, for which ramps had been prepared.

Major General Gustaver W. Smith commanded the right resting on the Savannah River, his line extending about two miles and a half, nearly to the Central Railroad, and was occupied by about 2,000 men. Major General McLaws commanding the center, his line commencing near the Central Railroad and ending at the swamp to the left of Daly's farm, measured three and three-quarter miles. His troops numbered in all 3,750 men. Major General A. R. Wright, commanding the left, extending from the Daly farm to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad bridge, across the Little Ogeechee, a distance of seven miles. His force comprised 2,700 men, making the total number of troops in the intrenchments 8,450, the greater part of whom were detailed men, reserves, militia, and boys, many of whom had never been tried in active service.

The eastern or water approaches to Savannah had been long before this secured by strong fortifications. Sunken cribs had been thrown across both channels of the Savannah River, these being protected by the guns of Fort Jackson and of Batteries Lawton and Lee, and the Naval Battery grouped about and supporting Fort Jackson. A battery on Gibson's Point, another at Turner's Rocks, Fort Bartow at Causton's Bluff, and a battery at Thunderbolt, covered the secondary system of water approaches to the Savannah River, and from Warsaw Sound. Batteries at Beaulieu and Rose Dhu, defended Vernon River and the Little Ogeechee, and Fort McAllister of heroic memories blockaded the Great Ogeechee River. An interior line of heavy fortifications was drawn about the city, beginning with Fort Boggs, and continuing with Fort Brown, near the Cathedral Cemetery; another strong work near the crossing of Dale Avenue and Water's Road and thence westward in a series of demi-lunes to high land of Battery Park, commanding the Springfield Valley. These fortifications were connected in some cases by curtains and infantry trenches. Their armament was in place, their magazines constructed and well supplied with ammunition, and were in every regard ready for the immediate occupation by troops. But during the movement of Sherman's Army, no attempt was made by the enemy against any of these works, except the harmless shelling of Rose Dhu Battery from Green Island, December 15th, intended no doubt to call attention to the probability of an attack by water, and to prevent the withdrawal of the force from the defences in this direction to those in front of the enemy. The capture of Fort McAllister was a necessary part of Sherman's scheme of communication with the Federal naval force along the coast, especially, at Port Royal, a scheme which had signally failed in every other direction, and which succeeded at Fort McAllister, because that redoubtable

stronghold was taken in reverse by a land assault of nine regiments, comprising between 3,500 and 4,000 men against an enfeebled garrison of 150 effectives.

Fort McAllister was captured on the 13th of December, thus giving the enemy unobstructed communication to the sea by the Great Ogeechee River, and a depot of supplies was at once established at King's Landing immediately in rear of the right of Sherman's Army. As soon as the enemy took position, the Confederate guns were opened upon them and were answered. Sharpshooting was active along the lines. An effort made by the enemy to force Shaw's Dam on December 10th and again repeatedly tried on the following day, was repulsed and the Federal battery silenced. Heavy artillery firing occurred at other points, and an attempt to carry Fort Hardeman on the right of the Confederate lines was easily repulsed; but the enemy during the night, succeeded in transferring two companies, and the following day six other companies of infantry to Argyle Island on the Savannah River. These were followed by two regiments occupying the western end of Hutchinson's Island, and the enemy's cavalry made vigorous but useless efforts on the upper rice fields of the Savannah River on the Carolina side, to cut the Confederate line of communication with Hardeeville.

In the meantime the conflict along the intrenchments west of the city was intensified, and it had become evident that the line of troops defending them was too thin to sustain heavy assaults, and that the supply of provisions and of ordnance was inadequate for resisting a prolonged siege, while the avenues of retreat into Carolina was already assailed by Sherman's troops, and could all be readily attacked by Foster's Army from Port Royal, by way of Bluffton. In fact the latter movement was arranged by Sherman, who went in person to Port Royal for the purpose. It was in his absence on this mission that Savannah was evacuated on the night of December 21st, 1864.

Perhaps no such military movement has ever been more strictly justified or more skillfully executed. Sherman had demanded "the surrender of the city of Savannah, and its dependent forts," on the 17th of December. The demand was promptly refused, General Hardee categorically rebutting every reason adduced by General Sherman for making the demand, while at the time he had not only determined upon the evacuation, but the construction of the necessary pontoon bridges to cross the three branches of the Savannah River, was already begun on the 14th and was then well under way.

The movement was arranged for the night of the 20th, and the armament of the "dependent forts" was disabled or destroyed, and the garrisons dispatched across to the Carolina shore. All that day the fire from the intrenchments was increased, but at 8 o'clock at night, Wright's Division moved from the right, at 10 o'clock McLaw's Division from the center, at 11 o'clock Smith's Division from the left, the skirmishers of each division withdrawing quickly after. But occasional firing was kept up to conceal the movement. The guns were spiked and ammunition was destroyed, as far as this could be done without drawing the attention of the enemy. But the movement was accomplished, silently, and with little confusion. The pontoon bridges were covered with rice straw to muffle the passage of the artillery and baggage wagons. Of all the equipment of forty-nine guns, a single battery wagon was lost from the bridges, and the horses of this were saved.

The march on the bridges and across the islands, between which they were laid, was unnoticed by the enemy near at hand on Hutchinson's Island, and next day the army was safe at Hardeeville. After the bridges had been passed, the rice flats or seows on which they were laid, were sunk and sent adrift.

The Federal losses during Sherman's march from Atlanta to the coast, including those incurred in the efforts to take possession of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, have been estimated at 2,800 men killed, wounded, and missing. Computed in the same manner, the Confederate loss will not exceed 1,500. During the siege the losses of the Confederates were comparatively few, due to the admirable protection of the earthworks along the western front. Among those who fell there was Major Cook of the Athens Battalion, whose gallantry had been distinguished. "Few desertions," says Colonel C.

C. Jones, who was himself present on the scene, "occurred, when 'the city was evacuated; and although the garrison was composed in 'no small degree of local troops and reserves, whose families, homes 'and property were there, the men as a rule, tearfully, and yet 'bravely marched in silence through the city, turning their backs 'upon all the heart holds most dear, in response to the stern necessities of the occasion, and in obedience to the claims of a country, 'sorely beleaguered, but devotedly loved."

So ended the boasted "March to the Sea," and so with an adroitness unsurpassed in military history, General Hardee led his army unobstructed and intact into South Carolina, from under the very muzzles of the guns of an army in strength seven times his own, and threatened in the rear by a second army at least equal to his own.

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## SAVANNAH.

By G. A. Gregory.

The history of Savannah began with the settlement of Georgia in 1733. In that year Oglethorpe landed on Yamacraw bluff and founded the youngest of the original thirteen colonies. There is scarcely a more romantic chapter in history than that which deals with the little colony planted upon the banks of the Savannah. Its early existence was one of privation and hardship. The difficulties and sufferings of the colonists were such that it seem marvelous that they did not abandon their new home, but they were a hardy people, and, struggling against the vicissitudes of a pioneer life, the erratic impulses of savage neighbors, and weighted with all the depressing influences of isolation, a permanent establishment was maintained. The philosophy of its foundation and fortunes belongs to the examples and facts of history.

The country South and Southwest, between the Savannah River and Florida, was, prior to 1733, a wilderness held by Indians, and claimed both by England and Spain. To secure it, Oglethorpe obtained from George II. "a grant for twenty-one years in trust for the poor," of the country between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers, and westward to the Pacific Ocean. Oglethorpe's plan was to occupy the disputed territory by providing in it an asylum for the poor of England, and the Protestants of all nations, where former poverty would be no reproach, and where all might worship God without fear of persecution. The grant from England was the great instrument which lay at the political foundation of Georgia. Its provisions were commensurate with its design; and its privileges were as ample as the benevolence which suggested it. It gave to those over whom it stretched its fostering care the privileges of free-born Britons; the privileges of English law, and, with one exception, the privileges of religious liberty. None but those who would take the oath of transubstantiation could become colonists.

Oglethorpe's first visit was in 1732, when he selected the site for the town and concluded a treaty with Tomo-Chi-Chi, chief of the Indian nation occupying the country. February 1, 1733, he landed with one hundred and fourteen colonists. Four tents were pitched on the bluff overlooking the river, one for each tithe, the municipal divisions into which the colonists had already been divided. This was the first occupation of Georgia and the birth of Savannah. The little settlement in time grew to the proportions of a town and was laid off with open squares and streets crossing each other at right angles. The land was divided, under a strict agrarian law, into two hundred and forty freeholds. The town land covered twenty-four square miles. Every forty houses (the houses being located on

tracts of land exactly the same size, made a ward. Each ward had a constable, and under him were four tithe men. Every ten houses made a tithe; and to each tithe was a square mile divided into twelve lots. Every freeholder of the tithe had a lot, or farm of forty-five acres.

Not long after the colony was founded the religious persecutions in Germany began. The Salzburgers were driven out, and they sought new homes in Georgia. Oglethorpe and his people generously welcomed the little band of Protestants who sought their protection and their freedom of conscience. A settlement twenty miles west of Savannah on the banks of the river was assigned to them, and they called it Ebenezer in commemoration of their final deliverance from their enemies. The exile of the Salzburgers is one of the most stirring incidents of the civil and religious history of Ger-



#### The Confederate Monument.

The Confederate Soldiers' monument in the parade ground was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association to the memory of the Confederate dead. The monument stands upon a raised terrace, and is capped by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at "parade rest." On the die of the monument is the dedication:

"Come from the four winds,  
O breath,  
And breathe upon these slain  
that they may live."

many, and the little settlement at Ebenezer is to-day one of the most revered places among the Lutherans of this country.

Two years later John and Charles Wesley arrived, and the founder of Methodism preached his first sermon in America in Savannah. The mission of the Wesleys proved, however, unfortunate and brief. Their religious zeal outran discretion and they were soon embroiled in conflicts with the authorities and the people, whom they did not understand. Both returned to England before they had been in America two years. The next year George Whitefield arrived, and having more tact than the Wesleys, and, from his parentage and early associations, being better fitted to cope with the rude minds of the colonists, he succeeded where they failed, and laid in Savannah the foundation of his subsequent reputation. His great work was the founding of the Bethesda Orphan House.

Hardly had the town been laid out before a colony of Israelites arrived. True to their ancient faith, they no sooner landed than they founded a synagogue, to which they gave the name Mickva Israel.

At the end of the first decade of its existence, when Oglethorpe left America finally for England, Savannah had grown to a village of three hundred and fifty houses. The government of Oglethorpe had been military, but after his departure it devolved upon the trustees in England. The colony, never very strong, languished under their chimerical views and injudicious management. Agriculture did not flourish, commerce was not thought of, silk culture, which Oglethorpe had tried to establish, failed, the colonists were deserting to Carolina and the other American possessions or were returning home, and at last in 1752, the trustees, in despair, resolved



The Pulaski Monument.

Erected in Montgomery square, in memory of Brigadier - General Count Casimer Pulaski, is the last work of the famous German sculptor, Launitz. The corner stone of the monument was laid in Chippewa square in 1825, with the corner stone of the Greene monument, but was removed to Montgomery square in 1853.

on account of their utter inability to support the colony, to make an absolute surrender of the charter. The resolution was carried into effect, and Georgia became a Royal Province. Under the more liberal and the wiser protection and patronage of the crown, Savannah survived and became in time the prospering foster-mother of Georgia.

Among the early excitements of Savannah was the trouble with the Spaniards in Florida, which finally culminated in open war. Spain, with her wonted arrogance, had firmly bidden the Georgians quit their newly established homes; but Spanish bravado did not frighten them. Anglo-Georgian and Hispano-Floridian fortified against each other; the same Spanish intrigue, which was at work among the thousands of negroes in South Carolina, was active among the Indians of Georgia. When at last England and Spain went to

war. Oglethorpe and his colonists played an important part. They penetrated to the very walls of St. Augustine, but did not succeed in taking it.

The colonists were naturally an independent people, and the "Stamp Act" put the same fever into their blood that stirred the pulses of their cousins in Massachusetts. It is curious to note, in view of later events, that Savannah sent to the Old Bay State much of the powder used in the defense of Bunker Hill.

Although the last settled of the original thirteen colonies, neither Georgia or her chief city were backward in accepting the issues of the Revolution. A Georgia schooner was the first commissioned American vessel, and made the first capture of the war off Tybee—



THE GREENE MONUMENT

ERECTED IN HONOR OF GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE BY THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH  
THE CORNER STONE WAS LAID BY THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE IN 1825.

16,000 pounds of powder. Savannah revolted against its royal Governor early in 1776, and imprisoned him; the next year the convention which framed the State Constitution met here. Toward the close of 1778, the British, after a savagely disputed battle, captured the city; a brutal soldiery shot and bayoneted many citizens in the streets and imprisoned others on board the English ships. British rule, with all the rigor of military law, was enforced until an evacuation was rendered expedient by the success of American arms elsewhere.

There is one picture which the memory of Savannah's trials during the Revolution brings to mind—a picture which has in it the sparkle of French color, and which is a noble memorial to French

gallantry and generosity. In the dull and dreadful days of 1779, when English rule had become all but intolerable, a superb fleet, one day in September, anchored off Tybee, and the amazed English saw the French colors displayed above twenty ships of the line and sixteen frigates, commanded by Count D'Estaing, sent by the King of France to aid the struggling Americans. Five thousand of the best soldiers of the French army, united with such as the American Government could muster, laid vigorous siege to the town; troops were landed and the combined forces attacked the British positions; a strong bombardment was kept up for some time, and an assault was made on the town on the 9th of October, but the besiegers were finally compelled to withdraw, leaving the city to the mercies of the enraged English. In this long and brave assault, which lasted nearly two months, the chivalrous Pulaski sealed his devotion to liberty with his life on the spot where the Central Railroad passenger depot now stands. Near by fell the gallant Jasper, who had repeatedly illustrated his valor in the cause of the colonies. The city was evacuated shortly before the close of hostilities. The exiled citizens returned, ousted the interlopers, who had acquired the traffic of the



THE SAVANNAH VOLUNTEER GUARDS' ARMORY AT BULL AND CHARLTON STREETS  
NEAR DESOTO HOTEL WHERE SOME OF THE SESSIONS OF THE  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS WILL BE HELD.

town by protection of the enemy, repaired the damages that war had wrought, to resume once more with ardor their pursuits, and to enjoy the relaxations of peace.

Savannah was, in its early history, one of the most patriotic of American towns. It not only produced men renowned for bravery and true chivalric qualities, but the people took every occasion to demonstrate their faith in the Union. The new President, Washington, was received with joyous enthusiasm. Lafayette was given an overwhelming welcome, and, during his visit, he laid the cornerstones of two handsome monuments, which are to-day counted among the city's treasures—those to Pulaski and General Greene.

In the war between the States Savannah was the key to the Georgia coast, and it was closely watched by the Federal forces. The ordinance of secession was framed in Savannah, and it was here that the flag of the Confederate States was first hoisted in Georgia. The port was closed to commerce from 1861 to 1865. The most important events of the war occurring in the vicinity were the capture of Fort Pulaski, April 10, 1862, and the reduction of Fort McAllister, December 12, 1864. Pulaski, situated so as to command both channels of

the entrance-way from the sea, had been built with great care, and it was believed to be impregnable, but rifled cannon, then a novelty in warfare, and the superior resources of the Federal forces, accomplished its surrender in twenty-seven hours. After the fall of P'unkaski there were numerous encounters on land and sea, but there was no general engagement of the hostile armies until Sherman invested the city. December 11, 1864, after his famous "March to the Sea," with 60,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and numerous batteries of siege guns. Along the coast was a fleet of ironclads, and other war vessels, awaiting the establishment of communication with Sherman's forces to co-operate with him in the siege. Opposed to these General Hardee had, within the city and its defenses, 10,000 men. Fort McAllister had withstood three attempts to silence it and it had to be taken. Sherman cautiously enveloped the defenses of the city so as to completely isolate the fort, and then sent nine regiments to take it. The fort was held by a garrison of 150 men. It was captured after a desperate fight and through the superiority of overwhelming forces. The capture of McAllister was the conquest of Savannah. The city was evacuated December 20, 1864, and was formally surrendered the next day. Sherman's regime, although



THE CHATHAM ARTILLERY ARMORY, BULL AND STATE STREETS, COURT HOUSE SQUARE. HEADQUARTERS INFORMATION BUREAU CONFEDERATE VETERANS RE-UNION.

brief, was rigorous in the extreme. Shortly after the fall of the city Lee and Johnston surrendered, and the war ended. Savannah's progress since then has not been less remarkable than that of the whole State.

Savannah has a population of over 65,000. It covers an area of 4,000 acres, and has a property valuation of \$45,000,000, and a commerce of \$150,000,000. The city has 110 miles of streets, 65 acres of public parks, 25 miles of street railway, and 5 miles of wharves. Geographically it is at the head of ship navigation on the Savannah River, 18 miles from the ocean, on a plateau 50 feet above the level of the sea. It is in 32 degrees and some minutes North latitude and is near the isothermal line of 70 degrees temperature which marks the northern limit of the tropics. The average temperature is 66 degrees, approximating that of Bermuda, Gibraltar, Spain; Palermo, Sicily; Shanghai, China and Sydney, Australia.

It has held a prominent place among the seaport cities of America on account of its commercial importance, because of its being

the chief naval stores port of the world, and the second largest cotton port of America. It is the headquarters of five lines of ocean steamships, four lines of river steamers, and of the two great railway systems of the South—the Central and Plant Systems—and is on two trunk lines North and South. It is delightfully situated as a residence town. No other American city has such wealth of foliage, such charming seclusion and such sylvan perfection, so united with all the convenience and compactness of a great commercial city. Its parks and squares are adorned with statues, fountains and mounds, gigantic oaks and magnolias, with here and there catalpas and banana trees. Among the flowers the most beautiful are the rose and the camelia japonica, which bloom luxuriantly in mid-winter in the open air.

But its natural beauty is not all that Savannah boasts. Its architecture is varied and striking; much of it in the quaint fashion of by-gone days, but with those characteristics that the art of the present day is eager to counterfeit. It is rich in historic memories; its



THE NEW SAVANNAH POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL COURT BUILDING, AT BULL, PRESIDENT AND YORK STREETS' COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

schools are unsurpassed; its society is cultured; art is patronized, and all the influences exist which make the city attractive.

All classes of society are found as in other States, and the question of nativity, antecedents and political or religious views create as few distinctions as can probably be found in any community in the world. The stranger is welcomed and the new-comer finds friendly neighbors around him.

The city is nearly square, and most of the streets are broad and run at right angles with each other. The plan of the city proper was designed by Oglethorpe, and once commenced it was adhered to for its regularity, beauty, and comfort. All of the streets in the city are named, and the lanes take the name of the street north of them. The plan of the outskirts differs materially from that of the city proper. Bay street is the great commercial thoroughfare, and is lined with mercantile houses, banks and business offices. The Custom House, the City Exchange, Post-Office, and the Cotton Exchange are on "The Bay." Congress and Bronghton are the principal retail business

streets. Bull street is the great promenade, and extends from the City Exchange, overlooking the river, to the park, and beyond to the southern limits and the White Bluff shell road. It received its name from Colonel William Bull, who assisted Oglethorpe in laying out the city. The street passes through five squares, in which are the Greene, Gordon, Jasper, and Pulaski Monuments, and leads to the main entrance of the park. It is the most picturesque street in the city. Upon it are some of Savannah's handsomest residences and gardens, and most imposing public buildings. Liberty and Oglethorpe avenue streets, the latter the original southern limit of the city, with their three and four rows of magnificent oaks interlacing their foliage and forming almost an arched avenue on either side of a broad grass plat, are two of the finest residence streets.

### Forsyth Park.

Almost in the heart of the city, was laid off in 1853. Its plan is similar to that of the Grand Park in the City of Mexico. The park proper contains ten acres with an addition of twenty aeres, used by



THE CHATHAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE FACING COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

the military as a parade ground. The main entrance is from Bull street by a broad avenue guarded by sphinxes. In the center of the park is a magnificent fountain designed from the model which was awarded the prize in the first International Exhibition in London in 1844, and similar to the grand fountain in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Radiating from the fountain in all directions are broad, winding walks. The park is filled with trees, and their foliage is one of its chief charms. The walks are bordered with lawns, and clumps of roses, oleas, eacti and ivy and climbing plants grow luxuriantly among the native pines. In the center of the parade ground, or park extension, stands the Confederate monument.

### **The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences**

Is situated on the western side of St. James Square, about one block west of the new Postoffice building. This institution is at present more properly a gallery of paintings and sculpture, the only one of the kind in the South. Although not so extensive as others in the great cities of the North, this beautiful gallery is not surpassed by any of them in the quality of its exhibition of art.

The buildings consist in part of the mansion of the Telfair family, distinguished in the history of Georgia, and rest on the site occupied by the residence of Sir James Wright, Royal Governor of Georgia at the outbreak of the Revolution, in which he was imprisoned after his capture by Major Joseph Habersham and his patriotic associates.

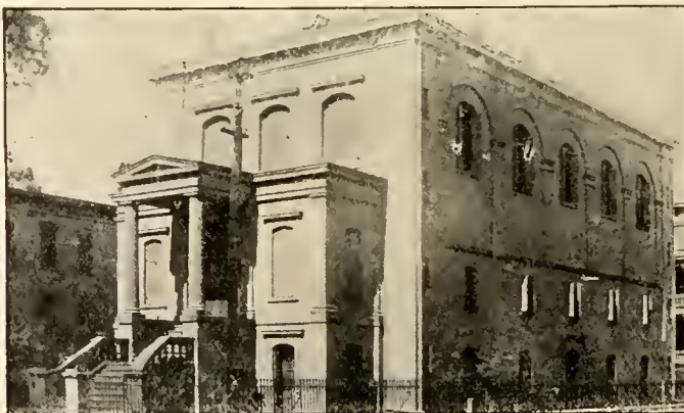


TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Veterans, wearing their badges, and friends accompanying them, will be admitted free to the Academy during the days of the Reunion, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### **Hodgson Hall.**

Situated at the corner of Gaston and Whitaker streets, opposite the northwestern corner of Forsyth Park, is the home of "The Georgia Historical Society," was erected and presented to the society in memory of her husband, who was a devoted member and distinguished as a scholar, especially in Oriental and Indian languages.



HODGSON HALL, GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The membership of this society number nearly 600. Its library contains more than 22,400 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, and a large collection of portraits, charts, and manuscripts, the latter relating chiefly to the colonial and revolutionary period.

## Chatham Academy.

This extensive structure faces on Oglethorpe avenue, between Bull and Drayton streets, is the High School in the System of Public Education in Chatham County. It affords accommodation for 750 scholars, male and female.

The trustees, who control this property, were incorporated in 1788, and the building was erected in 1813.

The public school houses of Savannah are eleven in number, and in some instances are handsome structures. The total attendance of scholars is 5,598. Of these, 3,635 are whites and 1,963 colored.



THE CHATHAM ACADEMY.

## Colonial Park.

Originally known as "The Old Cemetery," lies in the northwest corner angle of Oglethorpe avenue, and Abercorn street. In colonial times it was the cemetery attached to the parish of Christ Church, of which John Wesley and Whitefield were rectors. A few years since, it was converted into a public park, but the memorials of the dead have been carefully preserved. It contains the ashes of many distinguished dead, famous in national, as well as state history. Among these General Nathaniel Greene, (whose precise place of burial is not now known), James Habersham, General Lachlan McIntosh, and others.

## Commerce of the Port of Savannah.

Comparative statement of the value of Domestic Exports for year ending June 30, 1898, from the principal seaports of the United States:

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. New York .....      | \$437,426,637 |
| 2. Baltimore .....     | 118,782,172   |
| 3. Boston .....        | 116,129,227   |
| 4. New Orleans .....   | 110,951,044   |
| 5. Galveston .....     | 67,931,962    |
| 6. Philadelphia .....  | 56,184,309    |
| 7. San Francisco ..... | 40,709,851    |
| 8. Newport News .....  | 30,163,990    |
| 9. Savannah .....      | 28,937,614    |

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 10. Port Townsend     | 17,882,355 |
| 11. Norfolk           | 13,978,478 |
| 12. Portland, Ore.    | 13,874,148 |
| 13. Charleston        | 11,440,130 |
| 14. Brunswick         | 10,602,410 |
| 15. Wilmington, N. C. | 9,761,606  |
| 16. Mobile            | 9,579,554  |
| 17. Pensacola         | 8,211,429  |

Exports of principal articles from Savannah for year ending, June 30, 1898.



THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

|                                                       |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| * { Sea island cotton, 15,389 bales, 5,995,724 pounds | ...\$ 910,663 |
| Upland cotton, 718,675 bales, 357,834,468 pounds      | 21,042,392    |
| Cotton seed, 289,361 pounds                           | 2,040         |
| Phosphate rock, 70,540 tons                           | 703,360       |
| Rosin, 1,432,368 barrels                              | 2,146,889     |
| †Spirits of turpentine, 13,312,176 gallons            | 3,826,212     |
| Lumber and staves, 7,463 M feet                       | 85,222        |
| Staves                                                | 22,092        |
| All other articles                                    | 198,744       |
| Total value of exports                                | \$28,937,614  |

\*Savannah was the third cotton port of the United States with New Orleans first, Galveston, second.

†Savannah is the first naval stores port of the world, handling about three-fourths of the entire naval stores production. During the year 1897-1898 she handled 311,197 casks spirits of turpentine, out of a total production of 461,486 casks, which was 246,036 casks more than the port handling the next largest quantity; and 1,127,130 barrels of rosin, out of a total production of 1,760,866 barrels, being 876,978 barrels more than the port handling the next largest quantity.

Steamships carrying cotton from Savannah to foreign countries for year ending, June 30, 1898, 107; tonnage, 185,512, carrying 715,000 bales.



CITY HALL.

|                                              | No. | Tons.     | No. of Crew. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| Entered from foreign ports.....              | 305 | 319,355   | 5,395        |
| Entered from ports of the United States..... | 442 | 734,716   | 18,635       |
| Total entered.....                           | 747 | 1,054,072 | 24,030       |
| Cleared for foreign ports.....               | 344 | 376,248   | 6,192        |
| Cleared for ports of the United States.....  | 356 | 665,946   | 17,680       |
| Total cleared.....                           | 730 | 1,045,194 | 23,782       |

Vessels of all classes entered and cleared at the Custom House of Savannah, for year ending, June 30, 1898.

### **Facts About Savannah.**

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic sailed from Savannah in 1819.

The first cotton grown in Georgia was shipped from Savannah in 1788.

Savannah has annual shipments of over 1,000,000 packages of fruits, of 500,000 packages of vegetables, and over 1,000,000 watermelons.

Savannah has an ocean commerce of over \$150,000,000.

Savannah has never had a bank failure.

Savannah has more miles of electric railway than any city of its size in the world.

Savannah is the healthiest city in the South and is surpassed by few in the world.

Savannah has an annual retail trade of \$35,000,000.

Savannah has the finest hotel in the South outside of St. Augustine and Tampa.

Savannah has the finest artesian water supply in the South—a daily supply of 12,000,000 gallons, or nearly 200 gallons to every man, woman and child.

## **Globe Shoe Co.,**

**22 Broughton, West.**

**STRICTLY ONE PRICE.**

**RELIABLE SHOES**

**AT**

**REASONABLE PRICES.**

## **Globe Shoe Co.,**

**23 Broughton, West.**

## **WILSON'S Photo Studio,**

**41 BULL STREET,**

**(OPPOSITE SCREVEN HOUSE.)**

Is Headquarters for the  
Confederate Reunion Photos,  
Etc.

Mr. M. Edw. Wilson, the pro-  
prietor, has been appointed  
official photographer to  
the Reunion.

**FOR ——————  
Photographs, Crayons, Etc.**

**You should go there.**

**THE BEST. ——————  
THE CHEAPEST.**

# Restaurant and Cafe ....

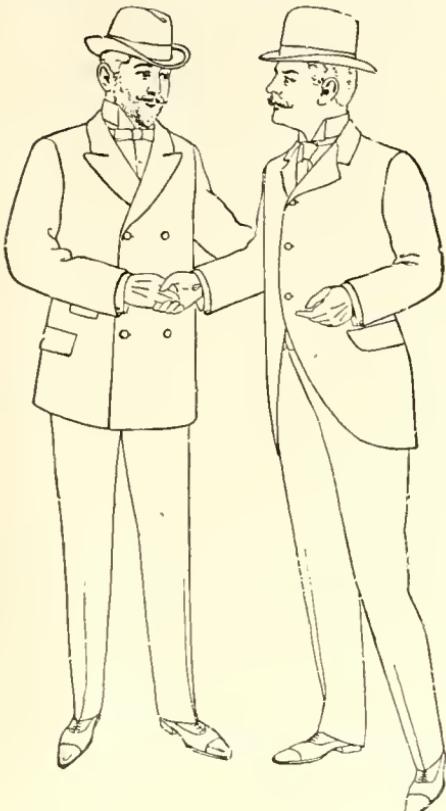
ESTABLISHED 1877.

**J. J. SULLIVAN,**  
*PROPRIETOR.*

30 BRYAN STREET. EAST.

TELEPHONE 545.

Savannah, Ga.



## Our Reminder ... OF ... Fall Suits

is in keeping with your reunion.  
—They are good, true and tried,  
—only one difference, they are  
—the new kind. Latest touches  
—of fashion—but quality is like  
—the old, true Confed'.

We fit you from head to foot.  
Call and see us.

**M. DRYFUS,**

127 CONGRESS ST., WEST,  
Between Whitaker and Barnard Streets.

B. B. NEAL, President.

F. P. MILLARD, Vice-Pres.

HENRY BLUN, JR., Sec. & Treas.

# NEAL-MILLARD CO.

112-114 BAY ST., WEST,

SAVANNAH, GA.

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

BRUSHES,

Plate and Ornamental Glass.

~~~ **LIME**, ~~~

PORLAND AND ROSENDALE CEMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

REPAIRS ON ALL KINDS
OF
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

LESTER W. WALKER & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
40 DRAYTON STREET,
TELEPHONE 643.

SAVANNAH, GA.

*Vacant Lots,
Residences,
Farms,
Business Sites,
Stores,*

FOR SALE BY
C. H. DORSETT,
Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer,
22 Congress, West.

If you want a home, and you don't think you have money enough, tell me how you stand, and I will arrange for the balance.

LEE ROY MYERS & CO.
HUMBOLDT
CIGARS
AS GOOD AS CURRENCY

THE SAVANNAH THEATRE, Sidney H. Weis,
Manager.
Notable Attractions this Week.



Veterans and All Visitors to the City, go to the Theatre
FOR AN ENJOYABLE EVENING'S AMUSEMENT.

Bull and McDonough sts., Fronting Chippewa Square.

IT IS a satisfying thing when you come into this store to feel that you have before you a stock of Shoes comprising all the best things of the season---a stock so great in its scope that nothing is wanting.

And it is put here by its satisfied customers.



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So remarked one of Savannah's Ladies the other day. She was right. Hundreds of the fair sex visit this Store because they can find a line of goods and at prices which interests them.

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Georgia and Alabama Lime,
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IT SHOULD BE GOOD

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HENRY SOLOMON & SON,

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PURE AND RELIABLE, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT YOUR NECESSITIES.

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A CAFE, newly opened, where everything is clean, bright and attractive.

A SODA FOUNTAIN, long the acknowledged favorite of the city.

CONFECTIONERIES, as good as the very best.

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**Wholesale Liquors, Cigars,
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FINE CHINA,

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

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**Agents for
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Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

TERRAPIN SOUP EVERY THURSDAY.

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ONLY ANHEUSER BUSCH BEER. THE VERY BEST WHISKEY

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OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE. CAME IN SEASON.
OLD CROW WHISKEY AND BAR NONE - THE
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Now doing business at its old stand, the oldest Clothing Establishment in the city of Savannah and perhaps the oldest in the State. We are particularly anxious for each and every one of you to visit us, whether you wish to buy or not; simply for old time sake we want to see you. Make our store your headquarters; you are welcome. Familiar is the name

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**Reliable
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Expert Specialists in all
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Mr. A. J. Dierks' new place, at the corner of Jones and Whitaker Streets, is one of the neatest, cleanest, busiest Grocery Stores in Savannah. The stock is always full and complete. Attached to the store, but not directly connected with it, is a Bar, in which the Best Imported and Domestic Liquors are served. Visitors to the city will be cordially welcomed.

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Fine Groceries are packed as carefully as silks or jewels, with a view to making them keep.

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Hundreds of articles, all the best money can buy, that can be carried a thousand miles without breakage or deterioration. The most up-to-date grocery store in Savannah.

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Game, Fish, Oysters IN SEASON.

TRY A REGULAR MEAL, **25c.**

Nos 104 St. Julian St., and 101 Bryan St., West. SAVANNAH. GA.

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Always at the Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Capes
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Wholesale & Grain & and & Groceries,

FLOUR, HAY, RICE and PROVISIONS.

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STEAM AND WATER FITTINGS, Every Description.

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We carry the largest and most select line in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware in this state.

We guarantee prices lower and assortment larger than any legitimate jewelry house in the State of Georgia.

A cordial invitation extended to all Confederate Veterans.

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Choice Fruits and Vegetables; Imported and Domestic Table Delicacies always on hand.

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Gives 3 times the light of the ordinary gas burner or incandescent light at half the cost. Better for the eyes, too. Particulars, pricea and information on application.

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Canary Birds, Cages Gold Fish and Globes.

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A visit to the Forest City would be incomplete if it did not include a visit to the

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Where can be found the most complete lines of...

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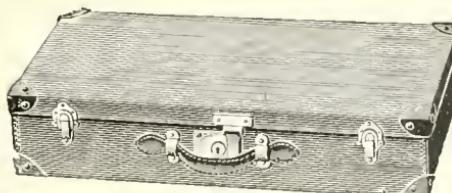
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Bass' Ale.
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Imported
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The Best Whiskey that is served
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A SPECIALTY OF FINE COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
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NO OTHER REMEDY FOR FEVER ever attained the widespread favor and reputation of JOHNSON'S TONIC. This is the original "Chill and Fever Tonic." So christened in 1884. Numerous imitations have appeared on the market, and these but attest the value of the original.

TAKE ONLY THE ORIGINAL. It is prepared in a Laboratory exclusively devoted to the manufacture of one medicine. The man who does one thing may learn to do that one thing perfectly. The man who does 1000 and one things is not the one to entrust with the manufacture of a medicine upon which the health and the very life of people often depend. Take the original. Just as cheap as the worthless imitations of it.

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